THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE.

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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XVII. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880. NO. 119.

By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

Foreign.

LONDON, July 28.—A Constantinople dispatch says an extraordinary Cabinet council to-day (Tuesday) completed the reply to the collective note of the powers. In the evening the Sultan's irad was issued, approving the text of the reply. The minister of Foreign Affairs then signed it, and it was handed to the Ambassadors the same evening. The reply which is vigorously worded is substantially the same as the previous version, which is as follows: "It points out that article 24 of the treaty of Berlin merely expressed the wish for and authorized the powers to offer mediation not arbitration. It declares that the decision of the recent Conference gives Greece more territory than the Protocol. Article 13. of the treaty of Berlin indicated, and that the proposed cession includes positions which it is impossible for Turkey to surrender. The reply was drawn up by M. Usurus Pasha, who returned to Constantinople recently at the request of the Sultan."

Something About Cuba.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—Captain Williams, of Brigantine Sarah Carney, at this port from Turk's Island, reports that shortly before he sailed the Cuban Insurgent-General, with forty followers, was landed at Turk's Island by the mail steamer from Hayti, bound to New York. They had escaped from Cuba to Hayti in a small vessel and were closely pursued by a Spanish man of war while at that place. Their money and property were confiscated and they were ordered by Haytian authorities to leave. The Cubans then got aboard the mail steamer and were landed at Turk's Island. Shortly after their landing there a Spanish war vessel arrived and demanded a surrender of Cubans, which the Governor of Turk's Island refused.

The affair caused some excitement, and Captain Williams brought dispatches to the naval authorities here, giving details concerning it.

A Case for Judge Lynch.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special from Pittsburg states that a further hearing was had at Greensburg yesterday in the case of the showmen charged with outraging the person of Salome Burkett, a little country girl. The girl was present, and twelve persons were then picked out from among the prisoners by the girl as having assaulted her, she passing around among them in company with District Attorney King. On the cross examination her story was about the same as in the chief examination. Several of the showmen testified corroborating the testimony of the girl. All were then discharged except the twelve named who were identified by the girl.

Racing.

LONDON, July 28.—Second day of the Goodwood meeting. The race for the Lennox Stakes was won by Count F. De Lagrange's five-year-old ch. Phœnix, P. Lorillard's Parole second, and Lord Stafford's three-year-old br. c. Gil Blas last. Only the three named ran. Parole held about a neck's lead for half the journey when Phœnix romped home easily.

The race for the Levant Stakes at the Goodwood meeting was won by Lorillard's Iroquois.

SARATOGA, July 28.—The weather is clear and hot and the track dusty but fast. The first race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Giroflé, Brambaletta second, and Lemington Gelding third. Time 1:16¼.

Second race, one mile and six hundred yards, Ada Glen won, Juniata second, Gen. Phillips third. Time 2:15. Third race, amateur sweepstakes, all ages, three quarters of a mile, Lady Middleton won, Kingcraft second, Oriole third. Time 1:18½. Fourth race, selling race, one mile, Charley Gorham won, Redman second, Eunice third. Time 1:45½.

Indian Affairs.

LONDON, July 28.—A telegram from the Governor of Bombay says that Major-General Primrose telegraphs to-day from Candahar as follows: "Gen. Burrows' force is annihilated, we are going into Citadel." The Marquis of Hartington, in announcing the news in the House of Commons added: "Gen. Phayre, has been instructed to collect what forces he can and march to Candahar. I have telegraphed to Sunla to send another brigade if necessary."

Fire.

DETROIT, July 28.—Ives' steam saw mill at Hungerford, Newaggo county, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, with five million shingles. Loss $75,000; insurance $40,000.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

The Disaster in India.

LONDON, July 28.—Gen. Burrows's brigade was detached from Candahar garrison to co-operate with Shere Ali, whom the British appointed Wali of Kandahar, against Ayoub Khan, the aspirant to the Ameership. And when Shere Ali ordered his forces to retire towards Girishk, his infantry deserted in a body, but were pursued by Gen. Burrows, who recovered the wagon they had carried off. Weakened by the desertion of Shere Ali's infantry, Gen. Burrows effected a retrograde movement to Kushk Inakud, thirteen miles nearer Candahar. Ayoub Khan's forces reached Helmond River, above Girishk, and spies reported that he had crossed the river at Hyderabad, and that 4,000 Ghahis had joined him, while parties of his cavalry were foraging near the British camp. It would seem, as if the Indian government felt some misgiving with regard to General Burrows's position, for a fortnight ago a reserve division in Scinde was placed under orders for active service. The division comprises a battery of artillery, one battalion of British and two regiments of native infantry, and one regiment of native cavalry. By moving this force quickly to the front the Quettah and Pisheen contingents can be relieved for active duty under General Phayre. Ayoub Khan's forces will doubtless make a rush on Candahar, but as the recent crop reports are very satisfactory the garrison will probably be well provisioned. Chaman, where Gen. Phayre's forces will concentrate, is about half way between Quettah and Candahar and ninety miles from the latter place. The Governor of Bombay, in a telegram, says: "We can send another brigade if necessary."

Died Like a Lion.

LONDON, July 28.—Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, who accompanied the ex-Empress Eugenie to Zululand, has sent to the papers a description of the death of the Prince Imperial, collected from independent narratives of eighteen Zulus who participated in the attack on the Prince's party. These narratives show that the attacking party numbered forty, twelve of whom followed the Prince, eight of them being immediately concerned in his death. The Zulus having nearly surrounded the Prince's party, they fired and rushed on them as they were mounting, when the Prince, not succeeding in mounting, ran alongside his horse until it broke away. The Prince followed the horse into the Donga until, being closely pressed by his pursuers, he turned upon them in the words of the Zulus "like a lion at bay." Being struck by an assegai in the left shoulder, he rushed at the nearest opponent who fled. Another Zulu then fired at the Prince when only ten yards from him. The Prince fired his pistol and faced his rapidly increasing foes, until menaced from his right and rear and struck by another assegai, he regained the level on which he had first stood in the Donga where he was speedily surrounded. He seized an assegai which had been thrown at him (in struggling with his terrified horse his sword had fallen from its scabbard) and with this assegai defended himself against seven or eight Zulus, who state that they did not dare to close on him until he sank exhausted on his hips. The above facts were elicited from Zulus who were examined separately on the scene of attack. It may be remarked that this is the first correct description of the affair that has yet been published.

Bit by His Own Dog.

HARRISBURG, July 28.—Capt. James H. Stanley, a prominent citizen of Middletown, this county, died last night from hydrophobia. When the symptoms first became manifest last Sunday, he bade his friends good bye, and submitted himself to the care of keepers; but on Monday night, during a violent spasm, escaped, and was found subsequently in the suburbs biting at everything within his reach. The deceased was bitten by his own dog about five weeks ago.

The Fasting Fool.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Dr. Tanner enters upon his 31st day's fast apparently bright and in good spirits. In the past twelve hours he has consumed less than a gill of water. During the morning, after resting from his usual drive, he marched around the enclosure in the hall twenty-five times, a distance of nearly half mile. His gait was firm and step elastic.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OSBORN'S GRAIN AND FEED STORE
Removed to the Osborn House.

The Osborn House
is the place to stop. Board $1.50 per day. Accommodations equal to any in the city.
jy24—12m

Grand Dress Ball
—AT—
Sparkling Catawba Springs,
THURSDAY, - - - July 29, 1880.

HONORARY MANAGERS:

HON. Z. B. VANCE. COL. McMASTER.
COL. FRANK COXE. HON. LEROY YEOMANS
COL. WM. JOHNSTON. HON. FRANK SHOBER.
JUDGE SAM'L MELTON. HON. R. F. ARMFIELD.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Capt. Harrison Watts. Henry Shriver.
H. P. Jones. J. E. Carson.
W. H. Williams. J. S. Tomlinson.
E. D. Latta. Henry Thompson.
Chas. N. Vance. J. Hoffman.

☞ Arrangemente can be made with Railroad companies for reduced rates in parties of ten and over. W. H. H. GREGORY,
jy24-1w. Superintendent.

Reduced Passenger Rates
VIA
THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

On and after this date Round Trip Tickets will be sold from Raleigh to Richmond and return for $10, good for thirty days. Raleigh to Washington and return $14.50, good until November 1st, 1880. Passengers leaving Raleigh at 3.35 p. m. via Greensboro and the Virginia Midland Railroad, will be in Washington next morning to breakfast, and in New York at 3.45 p. m. Shortest, quickest, best and cheapest route to all points North and East.

W. A. TURK, Pass. Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
J. C. R. LITTLE, Ticket Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
jy23—tf

SAW MILL
FOR SALE.

One of Hege's No. 2 Saw Mills, with Improved Universal Log Beam and Set Works, for sale. Length of Carriage 25 feet, for 48-inch Saw. Factory price, $350. Will be sold at a bargain. Entirely new.
WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH,
jy23-tf. Raleigh, N. C.

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Edward J. Hardin,
GROCER.
BROOMS!
FLOOR BROOMS, CARPET BROOMS, HEARTH BROOMS; ALL QUALITIES AND PRICES.

Matches, in Boxes of Every Size.

Just Received:
FRESH LEMONS; BEST SMOKED BEEF; BEST CREAM CHEESE; CHOICE RICE; BREAKFAST BACON, &c., &c.

CANNED TOMATOES,
A LOT OF BUCKLIN'S TOMATOES; VERY CHOICE.

ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE WAY OF FIRST-CLASS
Groceries and Provisions.

☞ All Goods guaranteed as to quality and price.

TEAS! TEAS!
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, CAREFULLY SELECTED, AT LOWEST PRICES.

LUNCH MILK BISCUIT 15 Cents per pound.
The Best Plain Cracker in the World.
jy22-tf. E. J. HARDIN.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.
JULY 22.
SEASONABLE GOODS!

BARATARIA SHRIMPS,
(Fresh from the Gulf.)
SOFT AND HARD SHELL CRABS.
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.
CLAM CHOWDER.
FRESH LOBSTERS.
Pure Raspberry and French Vinegar.

Pure Fruit Syrups,
EXTRACTED FROM FINEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS. INVALUABLE FOR SICK ROOM AND TRAVELERS.

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Unadulterated White Sugar,
The Very Best for Preserving Purposes.

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The Best Baking Powder on the Market.

HE NO CHOP TEA.
UNRIVALLED.

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RALEIGH, N. C.,
—AGENT FOR—
TOM COOPER'S
LAUREL VALLEY
CENTENNIAL OLD RYE
—AND—
Wheat Whisky.
A large lot always on hand, from two to four years old, universally acknowledged to be the
Finest Whisky made in the South
Persons wishing STRICTLY PURE SPIRITS, for medical or other purposes, can get any size package, from 3 to 50 gallons, by addressing
T. N. COOPER,
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LAGER BEER
I respectfully call the attention of my friends, patrons and the public generally of the South to
MY NEW, UNADULTERATED AND HEALTHY LAGER,
brewed purely of malt and hops, by the Vienna method and expressly for exportation.
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SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
BALL SEWING THREAD
1873 1879
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JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,
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DEALERS IN
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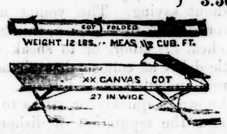
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, LIME, CEMENT, &c.
Largest Stock in North Carolina.
Store: FISHER BUILDING.
Wagon Works: EAST HARGETT STREET.

J. C. BREWSTER,
AGENT FOR THE
Celebrated XX Canvas Cot!
Better than a hammock. Can be folded or opened instantly. Is just the thing for Hotels, Offices, Cottages, Sportsmen, &c.

PRICES $2.50 3.00 3.50



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Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $2.00.
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ICE CREAM FREEZERS
The Best in the World.

FRUIT JARS,
ALL KINDS.
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IMPROVED FLY FANS,
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A Complex Conundrum Colloquially Considered.
By WALDORF H. PHILLIPS.
"Do you take this woman to be your wife—*until you are divorced?*
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"Then, they whom I unite, let some Court put asunder."
The work is full of humor and keen satire. Price, in paper binding, 50c.; in cloth, 75c. Can be had of Booksellers and Newsdealers, or will be sent, postage prepaid, upon receipt of the price, by the Publishers,
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M. GRAUSMAN, Grocer, on Fayetteville street.
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COTTON EXCHANGE ROOM.
Wood, oak, sawed to order, - - - $3.50
Wood, pine, sawed to order, - - - 3.00
Reduction on car load lots. June 8—1y.

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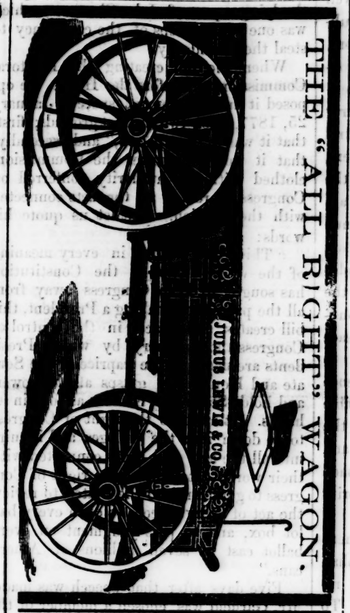

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SASH, DOORS and BLINDS
And all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of
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Walnut D. C. Suites,
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Cribs, Cradles,
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Wardrobes,
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Chairs, Rockers,
And many other goods, which will be sold cheap for cash. Now is your time to secure bargains.
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Nice first class Walnut Dressing Case Suites at $50, worth $65; Suites at $60 worth $75; Bureau Suites at $40 and $45; three marble fine Walnut French Dressing Suites, French Plate Glass for $110, worth $130. All Suits have ten pieces. Also a nice line of Walnut marble top Tables at $5, $6, $7 50, $8 00, $12.50, $13 00. Walnut Hat Racks $7 50, $8.00 and $10.00. Side Boards at less than they can be bought for at factory. Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Parlour Suites, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, all kinds of Chairs, in fact everything found in a first-class furniture store. All who contemplate buying soon will save money by buying new goods purchased now and paid for. I will keep goods until September 1st, if required to do so. I wish to discontinue the furniture business, is my reason for offering my stock at such prices.
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ENGINES FOR GINNING AND THRESHING.

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Cheap, Safe and Durable.
Power and Hand Presses,
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Send for Circulars.
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EVERYBODY IS SATISFIED
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Gent's Furnishing House and Factory,
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Fine Dress-Shirts and Night-Shirts Made to Measure a Specialty.
NO FIT. NO SALE.
A good Shirt, ready-made (unlaundried), $1.00. We make a good shirt to measure, unlaundried, for $1.25. We make a fine shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.50. We make the best shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.75. Extra per dozen for unlaundried $1.50. Order-printed blanks for self-measurement. Will make you one on approval. Our One-Dollar Shirt is the best shirt ever made for the price. Sent by mail to any address for $1.10, with privilege of returning and money refunded if it does not suit. A large stock of Gent's Furnishing always on hand.
HENRY T. MILLER,
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In order to supply the increasing demand for goods at this
Old-Established House,
I have laid in a
COMPLETE STOCK,
To which I invite the attention of my old wholesale and retail customers, and all who may wish to buy.
The stock is full in every branch, including
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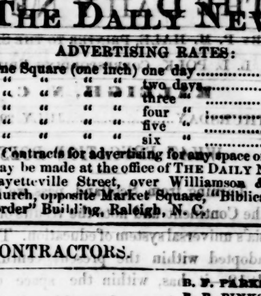

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THE NEW VIRGINIA FEED CUTTER.
It is simple and durable, has no gear to get out of order.
Plans and estimates made for the manufacture and arrangement of Machinery.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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IS THE ONLY PERFECT ONE.
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INVIGORATOR
The Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists Digestion, Strengthens the System, Regulates the Bowels, Purifies the Blood. A Book sent free. Address *Dr. Sanford*, 162 Broadway, N. Y.
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THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 29, 1880.

WHAT EDUCATION DOES.

Turning from Scotland, pass we now to the Continent and note the results of Prussia's universal system of education. Though adopted within the present century—in 1819—it has, within the space of two generations, borne the noblest fruits. It has produced a nation of educated men. Let us pause a moment to note the plan of study pursued there. It includes, in its elementary course, religious instruction; the language of the country; the elements of geometry, with the general principles of drawing; practical arithmetic; the elements of physical philosophy, of geography and of general history; vocal music; writing and gymnastic exercises. At the more advanced schools are taught religion and morals: reading, composition, exercises in style, the study of the national classics; Latin under certain limitations; the elements of the higher mathematics, and an accurate and searching course of practical arithmetic; physical philosophy; geography and history combined; the principles of drawing, singing and gymnastic exercises. Such is the education which Prussia gives to all her children. Let it be borne in mind that this is not a mere theoretical scheme of education; but one actual, real and thoroughly carried out. Every spark of intellect is, so to speak, carefully cherished, nurtured and developed. Thus trained, it is turned and directed to the varied pursuits of life—to the supply of the necessities, the comforts, the advancement of human society.

Can we wonder at what Prussia has become almost within the compass of a single life? Her progress seems the natural result of carefully calculated forces. In agriculture, in the useful and ornamental arts, she has advanced to great perfection. Her Universities are thronged with the graduates of Universities of other countries. She has become indeed the fountain of erudition for the whole world. This careful mental and physical training has given to Prussia the undisputed leadership of Germany, and with this consolidation of power she has become in a military point of view well nigh irresistible. When the collision between France and Germany came, it was a foregone conclusion that the latter would snatch from the former the martial crown which she had so proudly worn for two centuries and more. The brief campaign against Austria but fulfilled the universal expectation, when that hitherto great military power lay panting and exhausted beneath the victorious arms of the German empire. Secure in her military power, Germany reaches out and appropriates at pleasure fair provinces and spacious harbors. She holds in her hand, and consciously so, the destinies of continental Europe. These are the fruits, legitimate, almost inevitable, of universal education. It multiplies in an equal degree the military and civil resources of a country.

There is, however, no need that we should go to the old world to witness the triumphs of popular education: there are States in our own Union that speak most eloquently of its results. We will refer to one only—the State of Connecticut. The common school system was established there in the year 1700. As to its efficiency up to a certain point—embracing some of the most essential elements of education—we have testimony the most conclusive and unexceptionable. During a period of twenty-seven years, that Chief Justice Reeve was in extensive practice in that State as a lawyer, he informs us he met with but one man who could not read and write. Let us glance at its material effects. Look at her beautiful cities, towns, and country seats—to what opulence and taste do they testify! Her institutions of learning, how solid and stately! Her trade and commerce, how active and enterprising—yet upon how stable a basis! Her agriculture, how skillful; the yield, how bountiful! The products of her factories and workshops—how excellent in design and finish! These are all the results of educated thought—without it, never to be realized. But there is another fact yet more striking in this connection. This system of schools in Connecticut, and the other States of New England, gave to that section by means of the educated talent sent forth from those States, the practical control of the West for a long period. DE TOCQUEVILLE informs us that "in 1830 thirty-six of the members of Congress were born in the little State of Connecticut. The population of Connecticut, which constitutes only one forty-third part of that of the United States, thus furnished one-eighth of the whole body of representatives. The State of Connecticut only sends five delegates, however, to Congress; and the thirty-one others sit for new Western States."

Such are the effects of the common school system when properly conducted. The taste for learning acquired in the common school will be sure to lead every youth of talent to prosecute his education in the colleges and universities, if his means permit; if not, by his own study. Wherever he may go the position of superiority will be accorded him in everything in which mind can assert itself, and this includes the whole sphere of human affairs.

WHITHER RADICALISM TENDS.

The inevitable result of Radical rule in this country will be to turn States into provinces and the people into subjects. What this means is told by a Northern man of ability, who is also a Republican. Says CHARLES NORDHOFF to his young son, in his celebrated work, "Politics for Young Americans:" "France has for many years been a glaring example of a most vicious system of government, and this under the so-called republic, as well as under the empire, because her Republican rulers, as much as her Emperors, rejected decentralization and local self-government, and adhered to a system of centralization, which made and makes liberty impossible. For in France the central government appoints all the local officers, and the condition there is as though the President of the United States should appoint not only the postmasters, revenue and law officers, who are properly a part of the Federal executive, but also the Governors of the States, the mayors of cities, the supervisors of counties, and even the justices of the peace and local police. You do not need to think profoundly to see that independence and free government would be impossible under a system which thus removed the pettiest local officers from the censure and condemnation of their neighbors, and made them responsible only to the chief authority at Washington."

That is the exact system of government the Republican party is trying to establish in this country, with all its necessary results of oppression and despotism. To accomplish it, the States will have to be destroyed; the right of the people to choose their rulers will have to be taken away; the republic will have to be wiped out. The Republican party has taken many steps in that direction.

HE IS A VERY BITTER partisan, but people have come to look upon Senator EDMUNDS as almost a necessary part of the United States Senate. His service in that body has been a long one, and there is no member of it more learned in the law or with better furnished mind. Until yesterday we had thought that his retirement from the Senate would be a real calamity, but we incline to think to-day that his retirement even from this world would be to its eternal gain, however great the loss and personal discomfort at this season to the Senator. Mr. EDMUNDS is canvassing Vermont and contributing to the increase of the bitter prejudices and dense political ignorance of his constituents. "Of forty-two Democratic Senators," he said in a speech which reached us yesterday, "thirty are from the seceding and other Southern States. They tell us with perfect freedom what they propose to do if they get control of the Government. They propose to pay the rebel war claims, and such bills as are now pending. Pensions for the rebel soldiers will logically follow." Of course the Senator knows, and knows that his constituents do not know, that by section 4, article 14, amended constitution, it is provided that "neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay" any such claims; and that article 5 of the Constitution makes the assent of three-fourths of the States necessary to amendment of the Constitution. The Southern Senators know the same fact, and of course no one of them was silly enough to think or ass enough to say what Mr. Edmunds tells his constituents that they all tell him "with perfect freedom." Mr. Edmunds would seem to have as little regard for truth as the man whose election to the Presidency he is advocating.

EVERYBODY PAYS taxes at the North," said Senator EDMUNDS in a speech on his native heath the other day. The statement is positively untrue, if he means that all pay Federal or State or municipal taxes, for millions of the Northern people do not pay a red cent, not even poll tax, but "everybody pays taxes," not only in the North, but in the South, to the manufacturers' ring, which has its seat chiefly in New England and Pennsylvania, and is sustained by that instrument of oppression, the protective tariff. "Everybody pays taxes," and is compelled to, on every article of consumption, but the proceeds do not benefit the government, but particular classes of business men—an unconstitutional arrangement to which Senator EDMUNDS gives his warmest approbation.

VOTERS WILL assuredly ask themselves whether a Congressman who not only admits having 'borrowed' of Credit Mobilier OAKES AMES, but also admits having taken $5,000 (the annual salary of a Congressman) as a fee for one alleged appearance before Governor SHEPHERD's Paving Board at a time when he controlled the appropriations for public works, is fit to withstand the terrible pecuniary temptations of a President.

WARS ARE costly luxuries, and the victor generally ends without gaining the point for which fight was made. England invaded Afghanistan because SHERE ALI received a Russian Embassy; her eighteen months' occupation has cost her $75,000,000 and many valuable lives; she now retires, leaving a Russianized Afghan on the throne of Cabul.

IT IS A BIG SUM, too big to take in, our exports and imports for the fiscal year just ended. The exports were more than $830,000,000 and the imports more than $660,000,000. Yet, big as the aggregate is it falls short of England's imports alone in the same period.

Garfield and the Electoral Commission.

[From the New York Sun.]

No other candidate on the Republican side would have presented to the country so distinctly as Mr. Garfield does, the issue of the Great Fraud of 1876. As one of Grant's pack of "visiting statesmen," he assisted at the beginning of the iniquity by which the vote of Louisiana was deliberately stolen. As a member of the House of Representatives he gave the aid of his presence and the comfort of his counsel to the Returning Board thieves in all the stages of their work. He signed the lying report of John Sherman, which was one of the steps of the conspiracy to steal the Presidency.

When the bill creating the Electoral Commission was before the House, he opposed it in a vehement speech, January 25, 1877, upon two distinct grounds; first, that it was a "usurpation," and, secondly, that it would empower the Commission, clothed with the authority conferred on Congress, to review all the acts connected with the election. But let us quote his words:

"This is usurpation in every meaning of the word. Though the Constitution has sought to keep Congress away from all the process of making a President, this bill creates and places in the control of Congress the enginery by which Presidents are made at the caprice of the Senate and House. It grasps all the power, and holds States and electors as toys in its hands. It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the colleges and inquire into all the acts and facts connected with their work. It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the States, to review the act of every officer, to open every ballot box, and to pass judgment on every ballot cast by seven millions of Americans."

Five days after that speech was made, Mr. Garfield was chosen a member of the Commission to represent the Republicans of the House of Representatives. We shall see how he carried out his declarations against the bill. The Florida case was the first presented, and may be said to have been the turning point of the controversy. It was strong in every respect, and was fortified by judicial proceedings that peculiarly appealed to the fairness and good faith of the five Justices of the Supreme Court who were sitting as members of the Commission.

The frauds in Florida had been concocted and concerted with those in Louisiana, as the cipher dispatches which passed between the Republican managers in the two States, before the returns were finally completed, made clear. They threw out all the Democratic votes necessary to leave an ostensible Republican majority, and then declared Stearns elected Governor and the Hayes electors chosen. This outrage was so glaring that Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, got a *mandamus* from the Supreme Court to compel the Board of Canvassers to restore the precincts that had been cast aside by fraud. Under that order the votes were honestly counted, and Drew became the legal Governor, as he was chosen by a majority of the people.

Before the pretended Hayes electors voted on December 6, the Tilden electors began proceedings in the Circuit Court of Florida, claiming that they had been lawfully chosen, and that the others were usurpers. Here is the judgment of the Court:

"And it is further considered and adjudged that the said relators, Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, Wilkinson Call, and James E. Young (the Tilden electors), all and singular, were at said election duly elected, chosen and appointed electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and were on the said 6th day of December, 1876, entitled to be declared elected, chosen, and appointed as such electors, and to have and receive certificates thereof."

Now turn to the action of the Legislature. Two laws were passed. The first was "to provide for a canvass according to the laws of the State of Florida, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, of the votes for electors of President and Vice-President cast at the election held November 7, 1876." They did recanvass in pursuance thereof, and certified the election of the Tilden electors. The second act declared:

"*Whereas*, The late Governor, Marcellus L. Stearns, by reason of said illegal action and erroneous and illegal canvass of the said Board of State Canvassers, did erroneously cause to be made and certified lists of the names of electors of this State, containing the names of Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden, and Thomas Long (the Hayes electors), and did deliver such lists to said persons, when, in fact, the said persons had not received the highest number of votes, and in a canvass conducted according to the rules prescribed and adjudged as legal by the Supreme Court, were not appointed as electors or entitled to receive such lists from the Governor, but Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, Wilkinson Call and James E. Young (the Tilden electors), were duly appointed electors, and were entitled to have their names compose the lists made and certified by the Governor, and to have such lists delivered to them."

Thus the courts and the Legislature and the legal Governor all united in denouncing the fraud which had been perpetrated after Zach Chandler's order to organize the conspiracy had been issued. Three sets of certificates were sent to the President of the Senate, viz.: No. 1, made by the Hayes electors and certified by Stearns; No. 2, made by the Tilden electors, without the certificate of Stearns, but with the certificate of the Attorney-General, the dissenting member of the Board of State Canvassers; No. 3, containing the action of the State authorities and the laws reciting the election of the Tilden electors and ordering new certificates to be issued in their name.

All this testimony was before the Commission, with the records of the courts, backed by a tender of oral evidence. How was it treated? Mr. Justice Miller moved, Feb. 7, 1877, as follows:

"*Ordered*, That no evidence will be received or considered by the Commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two Houses by the President of the Senate with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors."

This was the crucial test of the Commission, which was virtually to decide the Presidential election. The real question behind the words of the order was whether proof of the frauds that had been committed in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana should be admitted. The vote stood: Yeas—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8. Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

Garfield represents the Great Fraud. He was one of the chief instruments by which the conspiracy was completed.

Garfield and Salary-Grabbing.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

A very clever illustration of Garfield's action in the salary-grab business is found in a (true) story told by a *Plain Dealer* subscriber. Two young men were riding along a country road one day last week when they came to a fine orchard, in which, and near the fence—a high board one, by the way—were two or three trees loaded down with harvest apples. These were very tempting.

"By George, they're nice, ain't they?" said No. 1.

"They are for a fact," replied No. 2. "Here's a hole in the fence; let's go for some of 'em."

"But suppose the owner"——

"Owner be blanked! I'm going to have some—so here goes."

And No. 2 dropped on his knees and scooted through the fence and had filled his hat with the juicy fruit and turned around to join his friend, when to his dismay he found himself face to face with a substantial looking granger, bearing a ferocious look and a big club, and accompanied by the ugliest looking bulldog, with the most sinister grin on his countenance that the trespasser had ever encountered. A moment of terrible silence ensued, when the man with the club roared out:

"What are you goin' to do with them apples?"

"Going to put them back," answered the man with the apples, with a sickly smile, as he unloaded them at the foot of the tree, and crawled back through the fence with as much grace and dignity as the circumstances would allow.

Be Honest; Be Thorough.

[New York Tribune.]

First: Be honest. By which we do not mean, simply, not to steal. That goes without saying. The young man who, before his beard is grown, thinks it clever to cheat his tailor, or to sneak out of his little debts at college, has already laid a sure foundation of ill-fortune. Nothing is known so quickly or sticks to a man so long as the reputation of dishonesty. It is the fleck of mildew which eats and grows blacker and spreads from year to year. Boys are fatuously blind to the lengthening shadow which these faults of sharp-dealing and lying in their earliest years throw down their whole future. In a year or two they will be asking for patronage from the public or a chance in the business world, and they will find that in damaging their character they have already squandered their only capital. No merchant would take a boy even as porter into his employ who was known not to be honest. We take it for granted our boys are honest, in the coarser meaning of the term. But there is a finer honesty that enters into a man's nature and lifts him above his fellows. He is no sneak nor sham, neither to his companions, his God, nor even to himself. He does not sham a virtue which he has not; he does not imitate any other man's character; but he tries to go to the bottom of his own to clear it and lift it up. As the boy begins, so the man will end. The lad who speaks with affectation, and minces foreign tongues that he does not understand at school, will be a weak chromo in character all his life; the boy who cheats his teachers into thinking him devout at chapel will be the man who will make religion a trade and bring Christianity into contempt; and the boy who wins the highest average by stealing his examination papers will figure some day as a tricky politician. The lad who, whether rich or poor, dull or clever, looks you straight in the eye and keeps his answer inside of the truth, already counts friends who will last all his life and holds a capital which will bring him in a surer interest than money.

Then get to the bottom of things. You see how it is already as to that. It was the student who was grounded in the grammar that took the Latin prize; it was that slow, steady drudge who practised firing every day last winter that bagged the most game in the mountains; it is the clerk who studies the specialty of the house in off hours who is to be promoted. Your brilliant, happy-go-lucky, hit-or-miss fellow usually turns out the deadweight of the family by forty-five. Don't take anything for granted; get to the bottom of things. Neither be a sham yourself, nor be fooled by shams. Ready for you in your early manhood there are plenty of pleasures waiting for you to conquer—applause, money, society, this and that kind of philosophy or faith. Take nothing on trust; weigh it, see what it is worth. You will have rough disappointments, but you will come to the granite underneath at last.

Made No Difference.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A boy with a business look in his eye recently entered a dry goods store on Monroe avenue and said his mother had sent him for sixty spools of No. 1 thread.

"Don't you mean one spool of No. 60 thread?" inquired the clerk, after puzzling over the matter.

"Maybe that's it," dubiously responded the boy.

"I guess you'd better go back home and find out."

The boy departed, but returned in a moment with a satisfied look around his mouth and explained:

"Say, it won't make a bit of difference which way we have it, for mother said you've to charge it anyhow!"

He put his trouble with the police cleverly. "The next morning the judge of the police court sent for me. I went down and he received me cordially. He said: 'I have heard of the wonderful things you have accomplished by knocking down five persons and assaulting six others, and I am proud of you.' Then he offered a toast, 'Guilty or not guilty?' to which I responded in a brief but elegant speech, setting forth the importance of the occasion that had brought us together. After the usual ceremonies I was requested to lend the city ten dollars."

Our Foreign Trade.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald, 27th.]

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The preliminary report in regard to the foreign commerce of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1880, just issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, shows that during the year just closed both the value of the imports of merchandise into, and the value of the exports of merchandise from the United States, were larger than during any preceding year in the history of the country. The total exports for the year were $835,793,924. Total imports, $667,885,565. In 1873 was the next largest, the imports being $522,479,920, and the exports $642,136,210. For the year 1879 the exports were $710,439,441, and the imports $445,777,775. It appears from this report that the value of the exports of merchandise during the year ending June 30, 1880, exceeded the value of the exports of merchandise during the preceding year about $125,000,000, or eighteen per cent., and that the value of the imports of merchandise during the year ending June 30, 1880, exceeded the value of such imports during the preceding year about $222,000,000, or fifty per cent. The increase in the value of the imports of merchandise exceeded the increase in the value of the exports nearly $97,000,000. The value of the imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed exceeded the value of such imports and exports during the preceding year about $347,000,000, an increase of thirty per cent. The rapid growth of the foreign commerce of the country is strikingly exhibited by the fact that the value of the imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to $1,503,679,489, being about eighty-one per cent. greater than the value of the imports and exports of 1870, and nearly one hundred and nineteen per cent. greater than the value of the imports and exports for 1860.

During the year just closed, for the first time since 1861, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports of the same nearly $76,000,000. The fiscal year just ended was the most prosperous the nation ever had.

The Paris Sensation.

[Special to the New York World, 27th.]

PARIS, July 26.—The reports sent to America of the suicide of Mrs. Annie Wetmore, the divorced wife of a citizen of New York, at the residence of the divorced English wife of Lord Albert Pelham-Clinton, in this city, are likely to become the subject of a serious judicial investigation. There appears to be no reason whatever to suppose that the unfortunate Mrs. Wetmore committed suicide at all, her death being officially reported as caused by congestion of the brain. The story of the suicide is to-day believed to have been concocted by a clique of persons in this city of various nationalities but of one social class, in the hope of extorting hush-money from a conspicuous foreigner formerly acquainted with Mrs. Wetmore. It is a painful story and the details will probably throw a very unpleasant light on certain aspects of the press in the French capital.

Hereditary Wickednesses.

[From the New York Times.]

The theories as to hereditary traits advanced by Mr. Galton do, undeniably, often receive curious confirmation. This is recalled by the Wetmore-Anglesey tragedy in Paris. Lord Anglesey may be blameless, but the presumption in the minds of Englishmen, at least, will be against him, in view of the reputation of his family. There seems to be in the blood of the Pagets an unconquerable tendency to hanker after their neighbors' wives and probably no family in England supplies such a copious crim. con. record. It is, in truth, not overstating the case to say that a large proportion of the worthiest families in England would regard with dismay the marriage of one of their daughters with a member of that family, in view of the disgraceful record of connubial infidelity which attaches to it. With some most honorable exceptions—notably Lords Clarence and Alfred Paget—the name is associated with everything that is unprincipled and profligate. Nor does the rising generation, even of those whose fathers have been good men and true, seem one whit the better than that which preceded them. One was concerned, three months ago, in a most discreditable gambling affair. Another is notorious as a gambler who married a woman he believed to be rich to bolster up his shattered fortunes; and now it is asserted that the disappointed mistress of the head of the house killed herself in the apartments of a divorced woman, (who, albeit styling herself Lady Albert Pelham Clinton, has no right to the name,) in Paris, on account of his broken faith to her. And what was Lord Anglesey's last appearance in public? Why, in answer, by his attorney, to a police court summons, for assaulting an attorney's clerk who had tried to serve a writ on him! It is a bold or foolish woman who marries into such a race. They are of that disreputable class of aristocracy which largely helped to bring about the first French Revolution—and justly.

A Matter of Doubt.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The watermelon is the colored man's "pertickler wanity." A pretty solid looking chunk of a colored man bought a watermelon on the market yesterday afternoon and betook himself to the stoneyard opposite to devour it. Seated on a big stone he had cut the melon in two, and was about to begin active hostilities when a boot-black came skulking up and asked:

"Say, can't yer sorter divide with a poor boy?"

"No, sah!" was the emphatic reply.

"Can't yer give me one slice?" continued the kid after a pause.

"No, sah, I can't. Jiss see de size of dis mellyon an' den look at me. Dar won't be a moufful to spar, an' you needn't hang 'round heah no longer."

"Won't you even give me the seeds?" persisted the boy.

The man laid down the half he had taken up, turned around to the lad, and slowly answered:

"I can't say 'bout dat. It'll be rather accordin' to how fast I fill up on de rest of it!"

Crops and Politics Abroad.

[New York Herald, 27th.]

The crops in Great Britain and on the Continent are not very bad nor very good. It is thought that the deficiency will be partial, but not heavy. But the far-sighted buyers who keep a great ways ahead of the market, and contractors who have large demands to meet are already active with American orders, and the gold that has begun again to flow this way is probably theirs. Their purchases on this side indicate not only that the home crop in Western Europe is inadequate, but also that it will not be safe to count upon Russia for the deficiency.

Fortunately for us, and fortunately for Europe also, we shall have enough for all, and such an abundance that prices are not likely to reach an exorbitant figure on either side of the Atlantic. This will be good news for the people, and not bad news for the farmers, since it is never, or but very seldom, the raiser of the grain who profits by its advance to unusually high prices. Our crop of wheat is likely to be but little short of five hundred million bushels—an unparalleled yield, at least two hundred millions more than will be needed for our own use. If the close of the summer should find two or more European States involved in war there would in that fact be a fresh field for conjecture and speculation upon the possible demand for our grain. Another war in European Turkey would shut up the Russian and Danubian supply, and might make a market for our wheat in Eastern Europe. And the present tendency of events is toward a hostile collision of Turks and Greeks in Thessaly and Epirus. Turkey has been informed that representatives of all the great States exercising the mediation provided for in the Berlin Treaty have agreed upon a proper line of frontier for the Hellenic kingdom and invite the Porte to accept the line. But the Porte has refused and proposes further negotiations. Europe in a few days will probably inform the Sultan in an ultimatum that he must do this or take the consequences—that is, Europe will do this if it can itself agree what the consequences ought to be. If Europe can agree on this point, the Sultan will yield, and there will be no war. But it will be difficult to assure the agreement, and out of a prolonged delay an accidental war may arise into which great neighbors will be drawn by passions and sympathies, as happened in the case when the Sultan made war upon Servia. That such a war is to be the introduction to the last act of Ottoman history in Europe seems probable, and a grain boom on this side of the Atlantic would be one of the incidents of the story.

FRENCH WIT AND HUMOR:—

To select well among old things is almost equal to inventing new ones.—*Trublet.*

Women prefer us to say a little evil of them, rather than to say nothing of them at all.—*A. Ricard.*

The future of society is in the hands of the mothers. If the world was lost through woman, she alone can save it.—*De Beaufort.*

The best government is not that which renders men the happiest, but that which renders the greatest number happy.—*Ch. P. Duclos.*

There are no oaths that make so many perjurers as the vows of love.—*Rochebrune.*

One must tell women only what one wants to be known.—*Caron.*

Love decreases when it ceases to increase.—*Chateaubriand.*

Life often seems but a long shipwreck, of which the *débris* are friendship, glory and love; the shores of our existence are strewn with them.—*Mme. De Stael.*

There is no torture that a woman would not suffer to enhance her beauty.—*Montaigne.*

Whoever has loved knows all that life contains of sorrow and joy.—*George Sand.*

We like to give in the sunlight and to receive in the dark.—*J. Petit-Senn.*

Everything falls and is effaced. A few feet under the ground reigns so profound a silence, and yet so much tumult on the surface.—*Victor Hugo.*

Woman is the Sunday of man.—*Michelet.*

I cannot see why women are so desirous of imitating men. I could understand the wish to be a boa constrictor, a lion, or an elephant; but a man! that surpasses my comprehension.—*T. Gautier.*

Woman among savages is a beast of burden; in Asia, she is a piece of furniture; in Europe she is a spoiled child.—*Senac De Meilhan.*

We never live: we are always in expectation of living.—*Voltaire.*

Two thirds of life are spent in hesitating, and the other third in repenting.—*J. Souvestre.*

If happiness could be prolonged from love into marriage, we should have Paradise on earth.—*J. Rousseau.*

Lover, daughter, sister, wife, mother, grand-mother: in those six words lies what the human heart contains of the sweetest, the most ecstatic, the most sacred, the purest, and the most ineffable.—*Massias.*

The other day a rough-looking man stepped into a clothing store in Carson and wanted to buy a suit of clothes. The price was $30, but after a careful examination of the textures of the goods he declined to purchase at the figures named and started for the door.

"Holt on," said the proprietor, "sell 'em at de cost brice." The clerk asked how much, and the "boss" said in German $16. The countryman turned around and said he guessed he'd take another look at 'em anyhow. He tried them on and got before the glass. "Cost price, you say?" The clerk assented, and the countryman handed him $16, remarking:

"You can tie the old ones up."

"Hold on, the cost price is $24," said the clerk.

"Guess you're mistaken; I heard the boss say sixteen."

The boss looked up with: "By jeminie! can you speak German? I thought you vas an Irishman all de vile."

"You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a petulant mother to her little girl. "No, but your ma did," was the reply.

Girls in Science.

[From the New York Times.]

* * * Some time ago it was announced as a new discovery by a distinguished Scientific Person of Boston that the weight of the girl of our species varies directly as her distance from the centre of the earth, in other words, that the further she goes from the earth's centre, as when ascending high mountains or church spires, the more she weighs. An assertion directly in contradiction of the accepted theory of gravitation naturally met with almost universal incredulity, and though the Boston Scientific Person has since cited a large amount of evidence in support of his discovery, it is by no means generally accepted.

The original discovery—if we may call it so—was made while the Scientific Person in question was in the White Mountain region last Summer. He undertook to ascend Mount Washington on foot in company with an estimable maiden lady a few years his junior. As they began the ascent, she leaned lightly on his arm, but he soon found that her weight was gradually and steadily increasing. He estimated that at the outset the pressure on his arm was not more than two pounds, and this increased as he ascended the mountain at the rate of six ounces for every hundred feet of elevation. As he neared the summit the weight became so great that the Scientific Person's left arm was unable alone to support it, and he was forced to employ both his arms.

This increase of weight was a complete surprise to the Scientific Person. He knew it is true, never previously experimented with girls, but he had always assumed that they presented no exceptions to the known laws of matter. Determining to test the question thoroughly, he repeated the experiment of climbing the mountain with the lady, and on his return to Boston took her up to the top of the Bunker Monument, and into the belfry of the State-house. The result was in all cases the same. The weight of the lady unmistakably increased in proportion to the height to which she was taken, and the Scientific Person thereupon announced the startling discovery which is now associated with his name.

Various theories have been proposed by rival Scientific Persons in order to explain the phenomenon in question without adopting the discoverer's hypothesis. Prof. Harkness assumes that girls do not increase in weight by ascending high mountains, but that their pressure increases. In regard to the White Mountain experiment, he asserts that the increased pressure was mistaken for an increase of weight. He claims that substances expand when the pressure of the atmosphere is lessened. On the summit of Mount Washington the atmosphere is much less dense than it is at the foot of the mountain, and hence every substance when transported to the summit will expand to a greater or less extent. Now if we assume that the girl, being constructed more compactly than man, expands more readily, we can easily understand that the Boston Scientific Person's companion steadily expanded as she passed from the denser atmosphere of the plain, and that, in consequence of this expansion, she pressed more closely against her scientific escort, and produced on him the impression that the weight had increased. This theory, which excludes Prof. Harkness, is entirely in accordance with the laws of matter, and enables us to avoid the violent assumption that the law of gravitation is not only annulled, but that its operation is reversed so far as girls are concerned.

It is, perhaps, rash for any one to venture to differ with a man of Prof. Harkness's deserved reputation, but it must be pointed out that, in the interest of his theory, he ignores, or at least forgets, certain facts maintained by his Boston rival. The latter expressly says that the weight of the subject of his experiment increased so greatly that he was compelled to employ both arms to assist her to the summit of the mountain, and in his able paper gives a report of his experiment he has inserted a diagram illustrative of this fact. No mere increase of pressure, unaccompanied by increase of weight, could have rendered it necessary for the Scientific Person to employ both his arms. How Prof. Harkness can reconcile this with his ingenious hypothesis it is impossible to imagine.

Moreover, the Boston Scientific Person has since asserted that his companion did not, so far as he could see, expand at all. At a short distance from the summit he assisted her to pass between two rocks separated only nine inches from each other. She passed through this space edgewise without the slightest difficulty—a feat which would have been impossible had she undergone any perceptible expansion. It seems to be conclusive, and Prof. Harkness must either make a satisfactory reply to the Bostonian or admit by his silence that his hypothesis is untenable.

The controversy on the subject has unrevealed the fact that no Scientific Person, note, with the exception of the Boston Scientific Person, has ever made any experiments as to the weight of girls. It is apparent, therefore, that they are not in a position to properly discuss the matter. The question which has been raised is one that can be decided only after full and exhaustive experiments. Let us hope that this Summer our leading Scientific Persons will take a supply of girls to the White Mountains and pursue their investigations in a calm and unprejudiced way. If they follow this course they may make discoveries which will both astonish and interest them.

WAIFS:—

A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, aptness and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said: "He can read fluently in any part of the Bible, repeat the whole catechism and weed onions as well as his father." "Yes, mother," added the little hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, throwed the cat into the well and stole old Hinckly's gimlet."

We asked a political acquaintance of ours, says the Cincinnati *Saturday Night*, the other day, what he thought of the campaign. "My friend," says he, "the campaign is opening up gloriously. The outlook was never better. I've been asked to drink 422 times already since the nominations, and—and—excuse me, my friend, but there's a man hollering to me now to come with him and have something; the outlook is glorious my friend, glorious!"

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 29, 1880

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Wednesday, July 28, 1880:

6 o'clock, a. m.,	72		3 o'clock, p. m.,		86
9 " "	77		6 " "		83
12 " m.	83				

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, winds mostly easterly, nearly stationary temperature, and stationary or higher barometer.

TOWN AND COUNTY NOTES:—

Capt. Oct. Coke will speak at Hillsboro next Monday.

An excursion will run from Danville to Raleigh on the 14th of August.

There will be a drill meeting of the Raleigh Light Infantry to-night.

The rain last evening was chiefly remarkable for the bigness of its drops.

We acknowledge with thanks an invitation to attend a pic-nic at Henderson on the 5th of next month.

The people of this collection district yesterday contributed $1,617.75 to the expenses of the government.

J. C. Scarborough, Esq., was called home yesterday by telegrams announcing the sickness of one of his children.

Those desirous of attending the pic-nic and Masonic celebration at Auburn today, can get conveyance in front of Masonic Hall, at 9 o'clock.

From a gentleman who came down from Greensboro yesterday, we learn that a very serious cutting affray took place in that town on Tuesday night.

The work of making a calendar for the August term of Wake Superior Court was not completed yesterday and the bar will meet to finish it at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Phil Lane leaves to-day for the workhouse, where he will spend the remainder of the summer. Mr. Lane's is not a pleasure, but a business trip, and is taken in connection with a bill of costs.

Mr. Cross, of Holly Springs, says the crops are splendid. Corn is excellent, and cotton better. There has been plenty of rain in that section. Mr. Cross also reports the politics of the township all right.

Hickman Lodge, No. 1, will have an important degree meeting to-night. The degrees will be conferred on several of the young ladies and gentlemen. It is particularly desired that every member be on hand.

From a private letter from Greene county, we learn that the crops in that county never looked better than at present; the writer says "if nothing happens to the crops in Greene, she'll split her shirt this year.

Has anybody a gun they will lend us, a big gun, a very big gun? A brass band serenaded us last night, and we thank them, and wish to be ready to greet them in proper style when they come again.

The Judge and Tom Cooper may smile as they will,
But the scent of Mott's nosers will hang round their still.

DEPARTMENT NOTES:—

The Pamlico Insurance and Banking Company yesterday paid the tax on gross receipts. It is one of the companies which only contributes one-half of one per cent. to the expenses of the government, and its tax was $27.53.

Messrs. Heidelberg & Schloss, of Baltimore, took out one drummer's license yesterday, and Messrs. Hunter and Shields, of Norfolk, drew a pair.

KEEP THE HOGS UP.—We are requested to give notice that the ordinance against hogs running at large has not been suspended nor relaxed, and all hogs running at large will be impounded.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.—The price of watermelons may rise and fall this year, but Reuben Harris, late of Pitt county, is far removed from such carking cares, because Deputy Sheriff J. A. Dupree, of that county, brought him to the penitentiary yesterday.

PROBATE MATTERS.—Yesterday the last will and testament of John W. Rogers was admitted to probate, and Mrs. Malsey Ann Rogers qualified as executrix thereof. Mrs. Nancy O. Turner's will was also admitted to probate and W. O. Turner qualified as executor. Letters of administration on the estate of Green Beckwith were granted to C. H. Beckwith and Holloway Olive.

RACING.—Lorillard's Iroquois has won another good race in England, and Parole has run his regular good second. They haven't made horses of cast-steel since Wagner's time, and we are afraid the game little gelding's day is over.

While in Goldsboro Saturday we called on Almont Mambrino and found him in as fine bodily condition as we ever saw any horse. There is going to be some fast time made at the Fair Grounds on the 10th of next month, and the horse that wins will realize that he has been to the races.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. All the Justices were present.

The consideration of appeals from the Seventh Judicial District was resumed and causes were disposed of as follows:

W. F. Wasson vs. R. O. Linster et. als.; from Wilkes; argued by D. M. Furches for the plaintiff, and J. M. Clement for the defendants.

State vs. M. F. Dancy, from Wilkes; argued by Attorney-General Kenan for the State; no counsel for the defendant.

T. C. Hauser vs. S. McD. Tate, from Rowan; called and continued.

Pending the argument in the last named case, Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, when the consideration of appeals from the Seventh Judicial District will be resumed.

TO MOREHEAD AND RETURN.—The hardest work we have ever had to do is to write up the recent Beaufort trip. Whenever the task is begun sorrow that the trip is over becomes so poignant that six times has the work been started and six times abandoned. But one of the certainest things in life is that whatever is pleasant must end quickly, and from this rule no man can claim exemption. But to begin. It was as pleasant a party as ever started on a trip that boarded the train at Raleigh last Saturday, and that they were bent on a good time was manifest before Walnut creek was passed. Each cabin passed on the roadside, almost every tree in the forest called forth some quip or merry jest and this in its turn brought repartee until "the fun grew fast and furious" as erstwhile it did in Alloway's old haunted Kirk. We passed the city of Clayton, where we saw General Cox coming in from his speaking at O'Neill's. Saluting him with a rousing cheer we dashed on. Just about this time some of the boys began to sing, but a general movement of hands to their ears on the part of the rest of them, while Dal Rand commenced slipping a couple of cartridges in his breech-loader, warned them to desist.

When we reached Goldsboro we expected to have the trouble of changing cars, but Colonels Andrews and Whitford had been too considerate to allow this, and after a short pause for refreshments we were off again. Somehow the pause seemed to have improved the temper of the non-musical of the party, and when the singing recommenced it was allowed to proceed unmolested until we—that is the editorial we—felt encouraged to join in, and then a hurried stampede from the cars gave token that our efforts for the promotion of hilarity were not successful. Just before reaching Morehead the train stopped to wood up at a wood pile just where a road crossed the track. In a twinkling the wood pile was transferred to the road, forming a neat and substantial fence. The rest of us did the transferring while Dave Avera did the superintending and for real whole souled hearty superintending when hard work is to be done the man who beats Dave can break us.

Soon after leaving the scene of this effort in landscape improvement we reached Morehead where we found the guests of the hotel with a recklessness of dissipation which the place had never heretofore known sitting up to receive us. Some of the boys didn't wait until morning, but began to get their work in that very night. The rest of us, like good little boys, went on to bed. Right here we desire to enter our most solemn protest against the unholy hours the people keep down by the sea. An experience of some years in newspapering ought to have prepared us for anything, but Monday morning we came down to breakfast in an eating apron. Going to bed at 10 o'clock for two nights made us feel about two years old, and Tuesday we had degenerated into baby-talk. And speaking of baby-talk reminds us of little Miss Primrose, emphatically the belle of Morehead, and in very truth

"The sweetest little maid
That ever crowed for kisses."

And speaking of belles brings us by an easy transition to the little lady's chief rival for the golden apple—another young lady scarcely emerged from girlhood, who has inherited the cestus Juno borrowed and wears it with a sweet unconsciousness that of itself lends it additional charms. Bright eyes are *pretty;* but it is the eyes full of soft, tender light, in whose limpid depths men's souls are drowned, and joined with soft brown curls through which the sunbeams send golden threads and a grace of movement which brings back that line of Virgil, "*Et vera Dea patuit incessu,*" which, forgotten for fifteen years, flew back to memory at the sight, make *beauty.*

But this is enough of girl talk and baby talk. The next thing to talk of is the new hotel, and we are glad to be able to say that we found it in all respects, of location, furniture and feeding, entirely satisfactory, and that this is no newspaper puff, but an honest, genuine criticism, we refer to Colonel Yarborough, Messrs. M. T. Leach, E. H. Lee, D. B. Avera, F. O. Moring, J. S. Joyner, Geo. C. Jordan and Charlie Newcome, of our party—all of whom stopped there, and all of whom found things entirely satisfactory. That there were complaints founded on the newness of things, and on the fact that the hotel was opened before it was completed, we have no doubt; but that there is no longer reason for such complaints, we have just as little doubt. We have successively honored with our presence most of the resorts on the Atlantic coast, and in all candor we say that we have never seen any place so marked by nature as the natural goal of the health and pleasure-seeker as is Beaufort Harbor. It combines all the advantages that are possible to places of its kind, and the new hotel offers accommodations worthy of them.

And now, having spoken of everything else in the world, we return by an easy transition to the boys we went down with. They did everything that ever is done at Beaufort, and if what they say be half true, enjoyed to its utmost every moment of their stay. Most of them came home Tuesday morning, but some of them got left, and they will never regret it, for Tuesday was one of those rare days, that like the American aloe, bloom once in a century. In the afternoon the breeze was simply perfect, and the water was dotted all over with boats. Italy never boasted a more glorious sunset. The clouds were heaped in billows up to the zenith, and the expiring rays of the sun lit them up with a depth of coloring almost as rich as that he had already imparted to the noses of the boys who went to the surf about noon. Then dancing brought its charms to rival boating; and then came parting, and then a julep, and then sleep, and then home.

RUNAWAYS.—Yesterday was a bad day for buggies. We hear rumors of a bad smash-up in the morning, but this is unauthenticated. In the afternoon Mr. Dobbin's horse became frightened at the cars down below the North Carolina depot, and after backing into a ditch, where he thoughtfully left his diminutive driver and all of the buggy but the shafts, he made a straight shoot for the stable. Nobody was hurt, but all of the buggy has not been found yet. The only other accident was to an ancient carryall, which was incautiously driven under a clothes line and had its top torn off.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Gov. JARVIS, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people as follows:

At Clinton, Sampson County, Saturday, July 31st.

At Kenansville, Duplin County, Tuesday, August 3d.

At Jacksonville, Onslow County, Wednesday, August 4th.

At Trenton, Jones County, Thursday, August 5th.

At Kinston, Lenoir County, Saturday, August 7th.

Some other of the State Canvassers will be with him at all of these appointments.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

There will be joint discussions by Gov. JARVIS and Judge BUXTON, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor at the following places:

Jacksonville, Onslow County, August 4th.

Trenton, Jones County, August 5th

Kinston, Lenoir County, August 7th.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, Friday, July 30th.

Griffin's, Nash county, Thursday, August 5th.

Nashville, Nash county, Friday, August 6th.

Grantham's, Wayne county, Saturday, August 14th.

Meadow, Johnston county, Monday, August 16th.

Superintendent SCARBOROUGH will also speak at Meadow on the 16th.

OUR BOYS AHEAD.

Ten to One, but the "Foggers" Beat.

[Special Telegram to THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

HENDERSONVILLE, July 28.

Ten teams shot. We have acquired the name of the champion glass-ball club of the South.

RALEIGH GUN CLUB.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The prospect for crops in Sampson, the Warsaw *Brief Mention* says, is very fine. In Duplin, it says, "the prospects are very flattering, though we hear of some indications of rust, the leaves shedding and the plant in some places being covered with lice, which is a sure sign of approaching disease." On Sunday very heavy rains fell, and bridges were washed away, mill-dams broken, lowlands flooded and considerable damage done.

The Oxford *Torchlight* says that "during the last week we have passed through portions of Wake and Orange. The crops are looking as promising in these counties as they are in Granville; and in saying this, we will add that we never saw more encouraging prospects for an abundant harvest. The corn crop, with favorable seasons from now, will be the largest made in ten years. The tobacco crop is a short one, but looks well."

The Winston *Leader* learns that there are five persons living in Deep Creek township, Yadkin county, who have voted the Democratic ticket, three of them fifty years and two sixty. Can any township in the State beat this? and return no insolvents and a Democratic majority of from fifty to sixty?

The *Robesonian* learns that Mr. John Price tends a one-horse farm of 60 acres in St. Paul's township. He tends it so well that his crop is estimated at 2,000 bushels of corn and 10 bales of cotton. Robeson's crops are better than since the war.

Reports of Alamance crops, says the *Gleaner*, are encouraging. Corn, cotton and tobacco all promise fine crops. In Albright's township where 35,000 tobacco plants were set out last year, at least 300,000 are growing now.

The *Leader* says that Winston has listed for taxation in 1880, $1,543,093—an increase of a quarter of a million on last year. Three hundred and sixty white and 42 black polls were listed; 115 white and 337 black polls were not listed.

A letter from Baltimore, the *Star* says, dated Saturday, reports Bishop Atkinson's symptoms as much more favorable. His friends now have strong hopes of his complete recovery.

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.

Point Caswell, the Wilmington *Review* says, formed its Hancock, Jarvis and Shackelford Club on Saturday. President, J. R. Paddison; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Stuckey, Thos. H. Woodcock, E. A. Hawes, J. B. Croom, Lu Vollers; Secretary, J. N. Henry; Treasurer, H. A. Colvin.

Lumberton organized its Hancock, Jarvis and Dowd Club on Saturday, with 68 members. The officers reported in the *Robesonian* are: President, Alfred Rowland; Corresponding Secretary, N. A. McLean; Recording Secretary, J. McD. French; Treasurer, J. T. Pope.

The Durham *Plant* hears that Chatham will send the Hon. John Manning to the next House of Representatives.

Old Town's (Forsyth) Hancock and Jarvis Club was organized on Saturday with 51 names.

WAKE POLITICS:—

Capt. Hiram Weatherspoon for County Commissioner. The many friends of Capt. Weatherspoon would respectfully present to the Justices of the Peace, of Wake, the name of Capt. Weatherspoon for Commissioner. He has honesty, ability, and integrity. His competency cannot be questioned, and the county matters would be in safe hands. His election would be hailed with pleasure by men of both parties in Cedar Fork Township. He is emphatically a good and true man.

CITIZENS.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS:—

Prof. Riley, chief of the Entomological Commission of the United States, has just visited North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and the cotton centres in Mississippi, as far as where the cotton worm at present exists. He has made other observations along the line of the Alabama Central and Vicksburg and Meridian Railroads, and found the worm in most fields, the evidence being that they must have been there a full month before, and in many instances the fourth generation was just hatching in sufficient numbers to cause serious injury to cotton in the next fortnight. Nine planters out of ten ride through their fields and came away with the idea that there were no worms in the fields, because they were yet quite small and just hatching. The moth, which is also called a fly, is about and eggs are being laid constantly. Regarding the best and cheapest poison, he referred to London purple, a refuse material obtained in the manufacture of aniline dyes. He said that although the worm is in the fields, if planters use poison and the weather is good there may be a very good crop.

The widow of Lieutenant Greble—who fell at Big Bethel, being the first commissioned officer who was killed in the civil war—was buried at Woodlands, Monday afternoon. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. French, who for many years was rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Washington, and who was afterwards a professor at West Point, where his daughter was married. After her husband's death the young widow became a nurse at the military hospital, in company with the widow of Commander Ward, of the navy, who was killed on the Potomac about the time of Lieutenant Greble's death. Mrs. Ward died only a few weeks ago.

The mining company of which General Grant has been made President is the San Pedro and Canon di Lagua Company of New Mexico. It is understood that the new President will accept. He will enter upon his duties about September 1, and will reside in New York. The stock of the company is held by Boston and New York capitalists, of whom E. W. Stoughton is one. The company has nominal capital of $10,000,000, and paid $1,000,000 for its property. The mines, which were worked many years ago, are some thirty-five miles south of Santa Fe, and comprehend 2,009 acres of gold placer, besides very valuable copper mines.

The Republicans have sought to make a point against the Democrats because of the fusing of the latter with the greenbackers in Maine. But now comes an address from the Republican Executive Committee of Alabama, urging the Republican voters in that State to rally in support of the greenback State ticket, in order to give the Democrats a black eye at the election which takes place in Alabama in August.

The volcano Fuego, in Guatemala, is in exceedingly active eruption. The whole heavens for miles around are filled with smoke. At Dan Benito, and even beyond that point, in Mexico, and down on San Salvador coast, the fine dust thrown up by the volcano falls in quantities which render it certain that in the immediate neighborhood the effects must be calamitous.

Treasury officials say that on account of the very heavy demands upon the treasury this month, and the large amount of money required to pay the interest on the bonds issued, there will be probably an increase in the public debt. The treasury has already been called upon this month to pay drafts to the amount of nineteen million dollars.

It was intimated at Governor's Island Tuesday that the letters of Gen. Hancock and Mr. English will appear at the same time, and will be issued to the press this week—probably to-day. Both letters will not occupy more than a column and a half, and will announce very concisely and clearly the views of the candidates.

The Democratic and Greenback State committees of Maine were in session yesterday. They have decided that fusion is the only course to follow, and great concessions are to be made to the greenback element.

A two-year-old child was burned to a crisp, and a lady named Annie Palmer probably fatally injured, at Denver, Col., yesterday, by the explosion of an oil can with which the latter was lighting a fire.

The Democratic Convention at Castine, Me., yesterday nominated Murch, the present greenback-labor Congressman from the fifth district, by acclamation.

A dispatch from Empire City, Oregon, says that nearly the entire upper portion of that town was burned Monday. Loss over $50,000.

A Texas Horse Trade.

[From the Galveston News.]

There is a gentleman by the name of Smith living in Galveston who keeps a kind of livery stable. Among other horses in his custody was a fine bay horse belonging to Jones. This horse, in cavorting about the stable yard, ran against a wagon and broke his leg. Of course Smith was responsible. All he had to do was to send for a policeman, have the animal shot, and pay Jones about $60, the value of the animal. Smith notified the policeman, and started out to see Jones, and inform him officially about the accident. Now, Smith is considerable of a wag. Happening to meet Brown, he asked if Brown did not want to buy a horse. It had been the dream of Brown's life to sit behind a horse of his own and call out "g'lang!" He wanted a cheap horse and one that was safe, so that when Smith put the question to him Brown replied: "May be so; if you have the right kind of a horse. Is he a steady, quiet horse?"

"He is the quietest horse you ever saw."

"Won't bite or kick, and is not likely to run away?"

"If he bites, kicks or runs away, I'll give your money back."

"Humph," said Brown, "what are you asking for the wonderful animal?"

"I'll let you have him cheap. He is that fine bay horse Jones used to own. I'll let you have him for $21. Give me $1 down, and your note for $20 more, and it is a bargain. I have no more use for the horse, but I want money right off."

Brown thought to himself: "This is the golden opportunity. Smith has been tampering with cotton futures, and is strapped. I'm sorry for him, but business is business. I'm not his guardian;" so he planked down the dollar and gave his note for the balance.

If Brown was pleased with the trade, Smith was still more so. He called to several friends, and treated the crowd with the dollar, after which the procession reformed and marched down to the stable to see Brown's new purchase. When they got there the policeman had already shot the poor brute, and he looked like all he really needed was an inquest. Brown looked very much that way himself. He turned pale and then got red behind the ears. Then he smiled, but it was not a particularly healthy smile. Smith tried to help matters; and as soon as the crowd had quit holding their sides, he said: "Now, Brown, I don't want you to tell anybody that I swindled you. I call on these gentlemen to witness that I have done the square thing. This is Jones's bay horse, the identical one I sold you. I guaranteed he would not bite nor kick, and you cannot provoke him to run away. I think he fills the bill. I want you to take him off or I'll charge you for keeping him."

"Boys," said Brown, "don't give me away. I know I am not the only fool on Galveston Island. Let's go and hunt for a duplicate, and I will set 'em up."

They strolled out and met Robinson.

"Look here, Robinson, don't you want a right good horse at a bargain? I've just bought Jones's fine bay horse. He cost $60 originally, and he is in just the same condition he was when I got him."

"Oh!" said Robinson, "things are hard and horse feed is awful high. A high-stepping horse, like Jones's bay, will eat his head off in no time."

"That's where you are fooling yourself. He eats less than any horse you ever saw. By thunder, no horse can eat less than he can."

"Ain't he a little frisky?"

Brown shook his head and replied: "You are doing that horse injustice. You can tell by looking at him that he is not that kind of an animal. I'll let you have him for just what I gave for him—$20—$1 down, and your note, secured by such men as Heidenheimer, for the balance. I've got to have money."

Robinson thought it was mean to take advantage of Brown's distress, but then it was not his lookout. If he was out of his head, why didn't he have the court appoint him a guardian? So he planked down $1 and gave the note, on the condition that the horse would go in a wagon.

"You bet," remarked Brown, "he'll go in a wagon. He won't go in anything else. Come on, boys, let's spend this dollar."

After they had wiped off their mouths, the procession reformed and started to inspect the animal. Sure enough three niggers were lifting him into a wagon.

"There," said Brown, "I told you he would go into a wagon. Don't say I swindled you. He will eat less than any horse you ever owned. You will save his value in horse feed in two weeks. Just try and see if he is not gentle. Tickle him with a straw."

The spectators applauded. Robinson looked like he ought to go along with his horse to keep him in countenance.

In conclusion it is whispered on the strand among capitalists that some of the notes have already passed into the hands of innocent holders, and as soon as they mature, protests will be in order.

A Lover's Quarrel.

[All the Year Round]

I could not hear all that they must have said;
But as I sat beneath the stream
I watched them part with just one angry word.
She passed me quickly, with a down-drooped head,
Red cheeks, eyes flashing with a scornful gleam,
A hasty step, as by deep passion stirred;
She did not turn, nor look back where she stood,
But vanished quickly in the thick green wood.

I watched him sigh, then noted how he gazed
At her retreating form; he whistled low
And softly to himself; in deepest thought
He whispered: "Is she vexed?" then was amazed
That 'twas, in truth, she really meant to go.
He looked once more, as if indeed he sought
To bring her back; but on she went that day;
Then he went, too—but 'twas the other way.

They never met again; but oft I see
The girl, a woman grown, come by this seat,
And gaze into the stream with tear-worn eyes!
And then I wonder why such things should be!
If she had turned her head or stayed her feet,
Life would have altered, love's bright, sunny skies
Shone o'er her ever! 'Tis but things like this
That form our lives, and make our woe or bliss.

City Business Items.

The Hub Punch.

The second invoice of this delicious beverage and tonic received this day. Retailed at the regular Boston and New York price, $1.25 per bottle. Case of one dozen, $13 00.

E. J. HARDIN.

Jones & Powell, 47 Fayetteville street, have just received a supply of oats, and have more on the road, which they offer low. They also offer a pair of horses, wagon and harness, in exchange for lumber or greenbacks.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker are selling their entire stock of Ladies' Sandals, Slippers, with Newport Ties and summer shoes, at actual cost, to clear out the lines. These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are perfect. The qualities and prices are not surpassed by any house in the State.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Just arrived, two cases of Ladies' Cloth Gaiters, sizes 3 to 8, and only 75 cts. per pair. Best Gaiters offered this season for price.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

It can't be found—A better Cracker than the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per lb. and always fresh.

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jy25-4f Gen. Pass. Agent.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

Western North Carolina R. R.,

Taking Effect June 28th, 1880.

STATIONS.	West. No. 1. Arrive.	East. No. 2. Arrive.
Salisbury,	10.30 p m	3.52 a m
Statesville,	12.08 a m	1.55 a m
Catawba,	1.02 a m	1.02 a m
Newton,	1.54 a m	12.13 a m
Hickory,	2.38 a m	11.34 p m
Morganton,	3.58 a m	10.14 p m
Glen Alpine,	4.22 a m	9 47 p m
Marion,	5 22 a m	8 47 p m
Old Fort,	6.10 a m	7.59 p m
Henry,	6.23 a m	7.26 p m
Swannanoa,	8.05 a m	6 12 p m
Head of Road,	8.20 a m	6.00 p m

Trains run daily, Saturday nights excepted. Train No. 1 takes breakfast at Henry; No. 2, supper at Henry. Sleeping car accommodations on both trains, Nos. 1 and 2, between Salisbury and Head of Road.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

No. 1.—Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	2:30
Cary,	8:31	Hoffman,	3:14
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	3:37
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	3:5
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	4:13
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	4:37
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	4:56
Sanford,	10:36	Sanford,	5:41
Cameron,	11 17	Osgood,	6:02
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	6:25
Manly,	11:58	Merry Oaks,	6:42
Blue's,	A. M. 12:18	New Hill,	7:00
Keyser,	12:36	Apex,	7:23
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	7:59
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:45	Raleigh,	8:30

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8.40	Weldon,	3.20
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	3 35
Neuse,	9.06	Gaston,	3.51
Forestville,	9.22	Summit,	3.58
Wake,	9.26	Littleton,	4.14
Youngsville,	9.37	Brown's,	4.27
Franklinton,	9.56	Macon,	4.40
Kittrells,	10.20	Warrenton,	4.52
Henderson,	10.42	Ridgeway,	5.05
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	5 13
Junction,	11 10	Middleburg,	5 24
Ridgeway,	11.19	Henderson,	5.40
Warrenton,	11.33	Kittrells,	6.01
Macon,	11.46	Franklinton,	6.38
Brown's,	11.59	Youngsville,	6.55
Littleton,	P. M 12 13	Wake,	7.06
Summit,	12 29	Forestville,	7.10
Gaston,	12 38	Neuse,	7.25
Midway,	12 54	Mill Brook,	7.3
Arrive—		Arrive at—	
Weldon,	1.10	Raleigh,	7.50

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THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY.....JULY 29, 1880.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Money strong at 2a2 (?). Exchange—long 4.81½; short 4 84. State bonds dull; Governments quiet.

Cotton quiet and easy; sales 596 bales; uplands 11½; Orleans 11½. Futures quiet and firm; July 11.30; August 11.32; September 10.85; October 10.51; November 10.40; January 10.40.

Flour firm. Wheat active and higher. Corn active and higher. Pork dull at $14.20. Lard firm at $7.52½. Spirits turpentine 29. Rosin $1.40. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Flour steady and firm; Howard street and Western super $3.00a3.75; extra $4.00a5.00; family $5.50a6.25; city mills super $3.00a3.50; family $6.25a6.75; Rio brands $5.75a6.00; Patapsco family $7.10. Wheat—Southern steady; Western higher and firm, closing quiet; Southern red $1.00a1.07½; amber $1.10a1.14; No. 1 Maryland nominal; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and July delivery $1.09½a1.09½; August $1.07½a1 07½; September $1.07½a1.07½; October $1.08½a1.08½. Corn—Southern quiet; Western lower and dull; Southern white 55; yellow nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—Noon.—Cotton—moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied; uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 6 15-16; receipts 7,300 bales—all American; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000; uplands, low middling clause, July delivery 6 23-32; July and August 6 21-32; August and September 6 19-32nds; October and November 6 3-16; futures barely steady. Short clear middles 40s.

MARKET REPORT--MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Money 2a2½. Exchange 4.81½. Government bonds quiet and firm; five per cents. 1.03½; four-and-a-half per cents 1.11½; four per cents 1.09½. State bonds neglected.

Cotton quiet; sales to-day 314 bales; uplands 11 9-16; Orleans 11 11-16; consolidated net receipts 1,546 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,828; net receipts none; gross receipts 2,765 bales. Futures closed steady; sales 77,000 bales; July delivery 11.32a11.34; August 11.33a 11.34; September 10.81a10.82; October 10.51a 10.52; November 10.41a10.42; December 10.41a 10 43; January 10.48a10.50; February 10.62a 10 65.

Southern flour steady and fairly active; common to fair extra $5.25a6.20; good to choice do. $6.25a7.00. Wheat—spring fully 1 and winter 1c. better, with moderate export business; ungraded red 90a$1.07½. Corn ½a¾c. better and fairly active trade; ungraded 45. Oats a shade better and fairly active at 33½ for No. 3. Hops dull and nominal; yeastings 7a15. Coffee firm and fairly active; Rio 12½a15¾. Sugar stronger at 7¾a7¾ 9-16 for Muscovado; Cuba 6½; fair to good refining 7 11-16a7¾; prime 8; refined firm; standard A 9¼. Molasses steady and quiet. Rice unchanged and in fair demand. Rosin about steady at $1.40a1.47½. Spirits turpentine steady at 29. Pork without important change, closing steady. Wool firm and very quiet; domestic fleece 40a50; pulled 22a50; unwashed 15a34; Texas 18a35. Middles very strong; long clear 7¾; short 8¼; long and short 7¾. Lard feverish and unsettled, closing firm at a shade under yesterday's prices, at $7.50a7.55. Whisky nominal. Freights stronger.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Oats scarce and firm; Southern 41a42; Western white 40a41; mixed 40a40½. Provisions higher and firm. Mess pork $14.75. Bulk meats—loose shoulders 5½; clear rib sides 7¾a7¾; packed 5¾a8¼. Bacon—shoulders 6¼; clear rib sides 8¾; hams 11¼a12¼. Lard 8¼. Coffee higher and strong; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to choice 13a16. Sugar easier; "A" soft 10. Whisky quiet at $1.10¾a1.11. Freights firm.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Flour in fair demand; extra $3.25a3.75; choice to fancy $6.00a6.25. Wheat weak at 85a90. Corn steady at 42½a43. Oats quiet at 30. Pork buoyant at $14.00. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $7.12. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders $5.00; ribs $7.50; sides $8.00. Bacon firm; shoulders $5.50; ribs $8.25; sides $8.75; hams, sugar-cured 10¾a11½. Whisky active and firm at $1.07.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat higher and active; No. 2 red fall 91¼a91¾ cash, and 87¾a88¼ in August. Corn higher; 35¾a35¾ cash, and 34¾ in September. Oats higher; 23¼a23½ cash, and 31¾ in September. Whisky steady at $1.08. Pork dull at $14.50. Lard—none offering. Bulk meats nominally lower. Bacon easier; shoulders $5.65a5.75; ribs $8.20a8.25; sides $8.45 a8.55.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 red winter 92¾a93; No. 2 Chicago spring 90¼a90¾ cash, 88½ in August, and 86¾a86¾ in September; No. 3 ditto 78¼a82½. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; 35¾ bid in cash and in August, and 35¾ asked for September. Oats in good demand and tending upwards; 23¾a24 cash, and 22¾ in August and September. Pork dull, weak and lower at $14.00a15.00. Lard in fair demand and lower at $7.15. Whisky steady.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Flour dull and lower; family—new $4.55a4.75; odd $5.00a5.25; fancy $5.50a6.00. Wheat steady; No 2 red winter 92a94; No 2 amber 90a91. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 40. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed 32a33. Pork easier; held at $14.75. Lard dull and lower to sell at $7.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 5; ribs 7½. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 5½; ribs 8¼; sides 8¾. Whisky active and firm at $1.07. Sugar firm; hards 10½ a11; New Orleans 8a8¾. Hogs active and firm; common $4.00a4 65; light $4 75a5.00; packing $4.70a5.15; butchers $5 15a5.35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 28.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 26½. Rosin firm at $1.02½ for strained and $1.07½ for good strained. Tar firm at $2.35. Crude turpentine dull at $1.80 for yellow dip, and $2.50 for virgin. Corn quiet; prime A white 57a58; mixed 54a55½.

JULY 28.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston, nominal, 10¾, 10¼, 9, net receipts 320 bales; Norfolk, quiet, 11½, net receipts 110 bales; Baltimore, dull, 11½, 10¾, 9¼, net receipts none; Boston, quiet, 11¾, 11¼, 9¼, net receipts 260 bales; Wilmington, nominal, 10¾, 10¼, 9, net receipts none; Philadelphia, quiet, 12, 11¾, 10¾, net receipts 44; Savannah, easy, 11, 10¾, 9¾, net receipts 4 bales; New Orleans, quiet, 11¼, 10¾, 9¾, net receipts 377; Mobile, quiet and easy, 11, 10¾, 9¼, net receipts 1; Memphis, quiet, 10¾, net receipts 48; Augusta, dull, 11, 10½, 8¾, net receipts 63 bales; Charleston, quiet, 11½, 11, 10½, net receipts 430 bales.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, July 28.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market opened firm at 26½ cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 500 casks at that price, and 25 casks, seller's option this week, at 26½ cents.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at $1.02½ for strained and $1.07½ for good strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market quoted firm at $1.35 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $1.80 for yellow dip and $2.50 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quoted nominal. The following were the official quotations here:—

Ordinary	8	cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	9	" "
Strict Good Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling	10½	" "
Middling	10¾	" "
Good Middling	11½	" "

PEANUTS.—The market is dull and nominal at 35@50 cents for shelling stock, 60 cents for ordinary, 70 cents for prime, 80 cents for extra prime, and 90 cents for fancy.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	26	bales.
Spirits turpentine	578	casks
Rosin	1,617	bbls.
Tar	48	"
Crude turpentine	497	"

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, July 28.]

The market yesterday closed dull; unchanged.

Good Middling	10½
Middling	10½
Strict Low Middling	10½
Low Middling	10½

Receipts for the day, 8 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, July 28, 1880

Middling	10¼
Strict Low Middling	10¾
Low Middling	10
Strict Good Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Middling Stains	9
Low Middling Stains	8
Good Ordinary Stains	

Tone of market quiet.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY

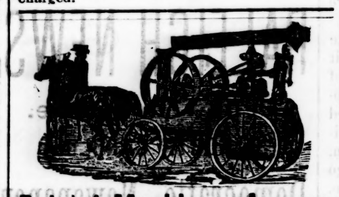
LEN. H. ADAMS,

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, July 28, 1880.

Apples, dried	$ none	
Bacon, N. C., hog round	9 a	10
" " hams	15 a	
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	8¼a	
" " shoulders,	7 a	
Butter, North Carolina,	20 a	25
Beeswax	20 a	
Corn	67½a	
Corn Meal	67½a	
Coffee, prime Rio	17½a	
" good "	14 a	
Chickens, Spring	17½a	20
Eggs, per dozen	12½a	
Flour, North Carolina	5 70 a	6 00
Hay, timothy	1 30 a	
Molassses, Cuba	45 a	
Oats, shelled	50 a	
Peaches, peeled	15 a	
" unpeeled	8 a	
Peas, white, per bushel	1 00 a	
" stock, "	90 a	
Pork, North Carolina	6 a	
Potatoes sweet	80 a	
" Irish	1 40 a	1 60
Rags, mixed	1¼a	
" cotton	2	
Sugar, white	12½a	
" yellow	10 a	
Syrup, S. H	35 a	
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 75 a	

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.



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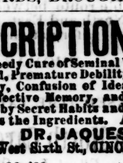

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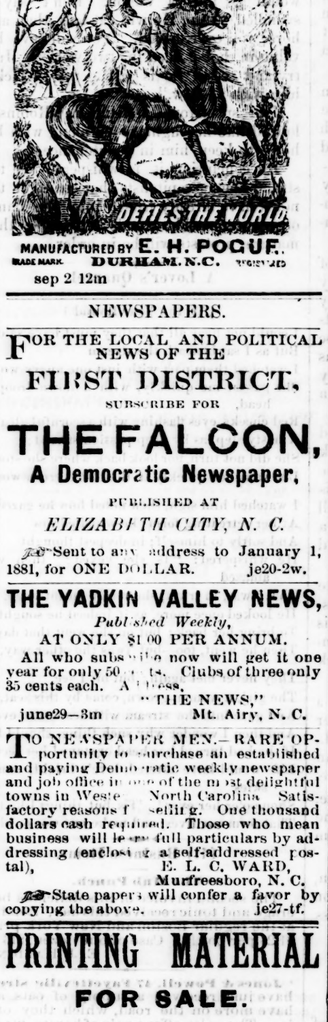

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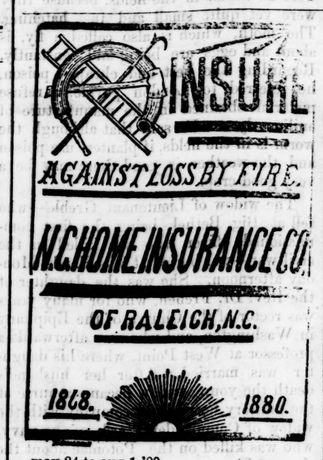

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